

1963

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — APPENDIX

A7195

In 1933 we decided to attack this problem as a Federal-State cooperative venture. We established a U.S. Employment Service, financed by a Federal tax on payrolls, to cooperate with State employment services, financed by a State tax on payrolls. It is the function of the Federal agency to supply administrative funds for the State systems. The State funds are used to pay unemployment compensation. This Government effort is supplemented, in the private sector, by the long-established group of businesses devoted to finding jobs for individuals. These employment agencies or placement agencies are operated for a profit, and they perform a useful service to the individual seeking a job and the business, school or industry searching for talent.

There is also a close liaison between the colleges of the Nation and large employers which helps to place each year's new crop of college men and women.

Various professions have special organizations that fulfill this function.

Other Federal, State, and local agencies provide vocational training, retraining, counseling and other services that help to equip individuals to find gainful employment.

This would appear to be an almost perfect balance of National and State Governments, business and individual teamwork, to solve a social problem. It should be a good example of how the Federal system should work to accomplish a basic American purpose—the task of helping each person develop his individual ability to the fullest extent.

Unfortunately, it is not working well because the Federal agency concerned is trying to control or eliminate all of the others.

USES ENCROACHMENT

In my remarks I shall try to show you how the U.S. Employment Service is using its control of administrative funds to force the State employment services into new patterns of activity whether they like it or not; how the USES seems bent on putting the free enterprise placement agencies out of business; how it is intruding in the highly specialized fields of college placement and high school counseling; as well as why I believe it has turned its back on its own special responsibility—that of finding jobs for the unemployed, and is driving hard for complete control over the manpower resources of the United States.

In passing, I will mention how the creation of a new bureaucratic empire has brought with it the usual corruption and waste of taxpayers' money.

The USES was established in 1933 and charged with responsibility for finding employment for 13 million Americans who were out of work. That has always been its primary responsibility. No subsequent legislative enactments have given it any additional authority, yet Mr. Robert C. Goodwin, the Director of the Agency reads into the basic law far more than the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of the time reveals to the rest of us.

Two years ago the Kennedy administration, properly concerned with the problem of unemployment, asked for a large increase in funds for the USES and for the administration of the 50 State employment agencies as part of his major attack on that problem. Most Members of Congress agree that the continued joblessness of 5 percent of our labor force is an intolerable condition that demands remedy. We went along quite willingly with the suggestion that USES should tackle the job. The record of the past 2 years indicates that our confidence was misplaced. USES did not use the additional money to redouble its efforts in behalf of the 4 million chronically unemployed Americans. Instead, it launched the drive for manpower control that I have outlined for you.

BUREAUCRATIC EXPANSION

An example of what happened to the physical operation of the USES and the State agencies has been disclosed in Cleveland, Ohio.

Cleveland is one of 55 major metropolitan areas where USES asked the State agencies to abandon the traditional concept of a public employment service preoccupied with the problems of the unemployed, and develop a new image.

Administrators and employees were told that "we must reorient our program thinking, widen our perspective, and greatly improve our operating effectiveness. We must operate as the manpower agency, concerned with all aspects of human resource development and utilization in the labor market and the economy. It is intended that the employment office in each locality will become the community manpower center."

And part of the job was to provide "spacious, well-lighted and well-furnished quarters which will be attractive to professional applicants."

In Cleveland, Ohio, this means that the employment service would be divorced from its longtime partner, the office for unemployment compensation. Historically, the two have operated in the same quarters, utilizing some of the same personnel, so that the unemployed worker who registered could draw his compensation and look for job openings at the same place. Now the employment service moved downtown, to spacious, well-lighted quarters where professional people might feel at home. Symbolically and as a matter of fact, the employment service turned its back on the unemployed.

The new and more spacious quarters needed new and more numerous employees. Throughout the country 4,700 people were added to the payroll. Cleveland hired 88. So far as I know, this was the greatest contribution the employment service made toward solving the unemployment problem in that city.

The 88 new people were divided into several small bureaus, each with a supervisor, with nothing much to do.

In private industry I believe it is the custom to hire a new man or woman only when the workload grows to the point that it cannot be handled satisfactorily by the old staff. In the bureaucracy, the opposite is true. As Mr. Goodwin told the Appropriations Committee last spring, his first job was to expand the staff by 4,700 jobs; the second job was to find work for these people to do. And in Cleveland, Mr. Goodwin's regional director put it this way:

"We knew that these 88 new people wouldn't immediately have enough work to earn their keep. They might be sitting around and worrying about it. But we are building a potential, and you have to start somewhere."

CORRUPTION UNCOVERED

What happened in Cleveland may be known to you by now. A new State director, Willard Dudley, was not impressed by the tremendous staff. He began to investigate and he found that some of these people were falsifying records to justify their jobs. The regional director said they didn't have to justify their jobs, but these were people less sophisticated in bureaucracy, and so they began to make false claims that individuals had been placed in jobs when, in fact, they were still unemployed.

This is great personal tragedy for the Government employees whose sense of insecurity in what they knew were featherbedding jobs caused them to make false statements. And it was an even greater tragedy for the unemployed whose records were falsely altered. It meant that they were no longer considered for job openings, because when one of these

clerks wrote "hired" on an individual's card, that card went into an inactive file and the Government agency could make no further effort to place him.

Mr. Ward A. Riley, the civil servant in charge of the Cleveland office, dismissed the entire affair by saying that the falsification in Cleveland was really nothing new. He told a reporter that "you will find that in every employment office in the country. * * * It's been the pattern everywhere since 1930."

When the USES talks about the number of job placements, take the statistics with a grain of salt. No one knows how many people actually were placed. No one knows how many people were placed for only 1 day's work—perhaps as a circus roustabout—and went into the agency records as a "hire." And no one knows how many of these job placements involve the same individuals. One employment service official in Ohio placed his three sons in a total of 140 different jobs in the space of a year and claimed 140 placements on his record. We do know that even with the inflated claim of new placements for 1962, the total was about the same as placements 10 years ago.

The Cleveland case is an example of what happens when bureaucracy grows like Topsy. Disquieting as it may be, the overall program of USES and what it intends to do to the American way of life is far more alarming.

MANPOWER MONOPOLY

Let me give you now a brief outline of how USES is planning to become the manpower monopoly of the United States, with a manpower center in every community.

The new USES offices are designed to serve managerial, professional, sales, clerical, and technical personnel whether or not they are already employed. Men and women are urged to come in and discuss their ambitions with employment counselors. They are urged to become job applicants. Columns of newspaper advertisements are devoted to seeking applications for well-paid jobs. In short, the employment service is using the taxes you pay as a businessman to encourage your employees to leave your payroll and find greener pastures.

These are people who do not need taxpayer help to find work. They can find it for themselves, or they can use the services of a private enterprise placement agency if they wish, but they do not need public assistance. To the extent that they are receiving public assistance—as part of the USES campaign to establish itself as the manpower center of the community—the unemployed are being neglected.

USES also solicits employers and in some areas virtually strong-arms them in an effort to have them list job openings only with the public employment services. They want a closed shop from industry. List all of your job openings with us and hire only people that we refer to you is the theme of this campaign. Again, money and effort are being diverted from the unemployed who need help.

USES wants to take the place of the union hiring hall and some unions are agreeable to shifting this burden onto the Government agency.

USES officials believe that no person should be required to go to a fee-charging agency in order to get a job. The answer, of course, is that no person is required to do so. But the fee-charging private enterprise placement service is a legitimate American business and the Government has no right to try to destroy that business as USES is now trying to do.

USES is muscling in on the annual conventions of professional associations and societies, which have always been the scene of bargaining for jobs. The members of these

A7196

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — APPENDIX

November 20

associations are capable, learned, and self-sufficient individuals. They can look out for themselves. Yet USES is establishing placement bureaus at such conventions. To the extent that it uses its money and effort for this purpose, it is neglecting the problems of the needy unemployed.

College Placement
USES is interfering in the college placement system of the United States. Most colleges operate placement services and most large companies have college recruiting departments. They have long experience in fitting the right graduate to the right job. But to the dismay of the college officials and of the company officers concerned, USES is trying to take over this field of endeavor.

As David H. Morgan, director of college relations for Dow Chemical Co., said recently, the USES might possibly, after many years and many millions of dollars, provide a college placement service that was minimally adequate, but it cannot provide a service as satisfactory to the graduate, the college, and the company as is in effect today.

Mr. Morgan listened to some of the theories of USES officials and expressed alarm that their placement activities might lead them into undergraduate counseling and control of college curricula, and he expressed horror at the thought that this counseling and control might then extend into the high schools so that every boy and girl would have his career established under the careful guidance of some bureaucratic representative of Uncle Sam.

I have news for Mr. Morgan. High school guidance and counseling services are already being provided by the public employment service. I contend that USES has neither the legal authority nor the technical competence to do the job. It is a job for which other agencies of Federal, State, and local government already are responsible.

OUR LIBERTY THREATENED

Where does all this lead? What happens when USES and its State affiliates become the one and only manpower center for the United States?

It means that in my high school and college work I must accept the guidance of a Government employee or risk his displeasure. His displeasure may mean that I will be numbered among the forgotten unemployed, because his colleagues control employment. They have forced private agencies out of business and closed down the college placement services. They have won agreement with employers that only those who are referred from the public agency may be hired. And what happens if I wish to change jobs and better myself? Must I justify my reasons to a clerk in the Government service and win his approval before I can be referred to a new position? And, if I am an employer, must I accept whomever is sent to me to fill a job or risk the displeasure of the bureau?

If you know what is going on in Federal Government today you can add one more dimension. Federal employment today is based largely on political reliability. If USES becomes the manpower center of the community, will I need the okay of the chairman of the political party in power before I can get one of the better jobs?

This is where we are heading if we permit the public employment service to grow unchecked.

The statements of Mr. Goodwin and Mr. Levine, his assistant, and the statements and writings of dozens of other officials in the agency substantiate my conclusions. If any further proof is needed, I refer you to House Joint Resolution 607 recently introduced in the House of Representatives, which would give congressional authorization to the activities I have described today.

As I indicated in my opening remarks, this

is the story of a major breakdown in the Federal system, brought about by the determination of the men in one Government bureau to take over all services in a major area of American life. The unfortunate side effect has been that the agency established for the specific purpose of finding jobs for the unemployed has turned its major attention from that responsibility and is engaging in a great many functions that are not its responsibility.

A narrow view might describe the problem as of concern only to the private enterprise placement services that are threatened by Government competition. The fact is that the similar problems confront the broadcasting industry, the newspaper industry, meatpacking, and one could go on. Thus it becomes a problem for all of us who are interested in the continued development of the Federal system of Government and in the preservation of the personal liberty and opportunity which only the federal system can guarantee.

The Flag and the Cross**EXTENSION OF REMARKS**

OF

HON. ROBERT R. BARRY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 20, 1963

Mr. BARRY. Mr. Speaker, Lt. Comdr. Gilbert Darlington, past commander of the New York chapter of the Military Order of the World Wars, has written a poem in tribute to the Stars and Stripes. His poem was composed and dedicated especially for the 42d annual massing and blessing of the colors.

Commander Darlington's poem reflects patriotism and service to the Nation in its highest form. I commend his poem to my colleagues:

THE FLAG AND THE CROSS

(Composed and dedicated especially for the 42d annual massing and blessing of the colors)

Salute your flag.
Help all our children see
Its Bill of Rights safeguards their destiny.
From reveille at dawn till taps each night
Persuade and drill them to uphold each right.

Honor your flag.
Hail its red, white, and blue:
Red from the blood of heroes shed for you.
White from eternal truth that sets men free,
Dark blue from skies where stars shine peacefully.

Treasure your flag.
Its thirteen sovereign states
Chose brotherhood instead of Iron gates,
Discarded frontier walls, and threats of war,
To win much nobler freedom under law.

Respect your flag.
Don't sing, "In God We Trust,"
Then let its folds drag vilely in the dust.
Resolve that in your heart mankind shall see

The Stars and Stripes aloft in majesty.

Revere your flag.
The Founding Fathers gave
Their toll and blood. Their grandsons freed
the slave.

Our task is to make war and hatred cease,
And train each child in our flag's pledge of peace.

—LT. COMDR. GILBERT DARLINGTON.

Diem Dedicated to Cause**EXTENSION OF REMARKS**

OF

HON. JAMES B. UTT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 20, 1963

Mr. UTT. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent to insert my remarks in the Appendix of the Record, I wish to include an article by Lt. Gen. John W. (Iron Mike) O'Daniel, U.S. Army, retired, which appeared in the San Diego, Calif., Union, Sunday, November 10, 1963. I was in Saigon following the surrender at Dien Bien Phu and witnessed the evacuation of the refugees from Hanoi into South Vietnam. I visited the resettlement areas and had a long visit with President Diem discussing the problems facing the new government. I was impressed by his dedication to create and preserve an anti-Communist South Vietnam.

I have charged the administration with the responsibility of the death of President Diem and his brother, as under the law, a conspirator is just as guilty as the man who holds the gun and commits the murder, and our administration was a conspirator in plotting the overthrow of the Diem government and, therefore, must assume the guilt. The story which General O'Daniel tells in the following article should be carefully read by every American:

DIEM DEDICATED TO CAUSE

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—To Lt. Gen. John W. (Iron Mike) O'Daniel, U.S. Army, retired, who wrote the following article, the death of President Ngo Dinh Diem in the revolt in South Vietnam was a personal loss. He also believes it was a great loss to America and the cause of freedom everywhere. O'Daniel, who now resides in San Diego, was chief of the U.S. military delegation to South Vietnam in 1954 and 1955, when that country was just getting on its feet. O'Daniel became well acquainted with President Diem and his family in those 2 years, and has closely followed the progress of South Vietnam as a result of many subsequent visits.)

(By Lt. Gen. John O'Daniel, U.S. Army, retired)

When I think of Ngo Dinh Diem I think of Dien Bien Phu and the surrender of the French in May 1954, and I think of the upheaval it created in Vietnam.

I think of Geneva and the armistice of June 1954, and of the 17th parallel which divided the country; and that Ngo Dinh Diem did not agree with the terms of the armistice.

I think of the prediction by many people, Americans included, that Ngo Dinh Diem and South Vietnam would not last for 6 months.

I think of U.S. Task Force 90 under command of Admiral Sabin, which transported 400,000 refugees from North Vietnam to South Vietnam.

I think of Dr. Tom Dooley who administered to the sick and those maimed by the Communists as they came to Hyphong to embark to freedom.

I think of Ngo Dinh Diem during his first few weeks in Saigon, and of the chaos that existed.

I think of 800,000 refugees who had to be resettled and the way he did it.

1963

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — APPENDIX

A7197

I think of the land he provided for them so that they could begin rebuilding their lives.

I think of the day that Bao Dai ordered General Vy to take over the premiership of South Vietnam from Ngo Dinh Diem; I think of Ngo Dinh Diem and his stubborn reaction and his statement, "I am staying."

I think of how he allowed the general to escape from those who would have shot him. I think then of those Vietnamese generals whom he trusted.

I think of Ngo Dinh Diem's desire to rebuild his armed forces and how pleased he was to see it accomplished. Then I think of how they were persuaded by many things to turn against him.

I think of the Vietnamese officers I knew and it seems incredible that they would turn against their duly elected President without a nod from someone.

I think of May 1955, and the armed attack by the Binh Xuyen against the Saigon military posts.

I think of Diem's cool appraisal of the situation, of the fact that he knew his own people and that it was necessary to counter-attack and destroy the insurgent group.

I think of the French and American people in Saigon in high-level positions, who advised against a counterattack for fear it would start the Communists shooting again.

I think of the counteroffensive and the complete destruction of the Binh Xuyen without a murmur from the Communists.

I think of Ngo Dinh Diem's astuteness in bringing other dissident groups into his government. I think of his election as President of his country by winning over 90 percent of the votes.

I think of that time because I was in Vietnam and noted that the voting was done without coercion of any kind.

I think of the General Assembly that was formed with 125 Members, 12 of whom were women.

I think of Ngo Dinh Diem when he said to me, "We are in a war, a war to the finish; and I have to act as a general would act and direct my people toward winning."

I think of the rebuilding of 1,000 school buildings. I think of school attendance jumping from 400,000 in 1956 to 1,500,000 in 1960.

I think of the founding of the University of Hue, of Diem's pride in it; and of my visit there in 1958 when it was beginning to flourish.

I think of Ngo Dinh Diem's land reform program when he bought up thousands of acres from large-scale landowners and re-sold the land to peasant farmers.

I think of the day in 1956 when I accompanied him to Soc Trang and was requested by him to hand out one of the first certificates of ownership to a beaming peasant farmer.

I think of visits with him to newly built villages in central Vietnam which housed people from overpopulated areas on the coast.

I think of those villages and that they were strategically placed to intercept infiltrators from Laos and Cambodia.

I think of an evening at Ban-Me-Thuat when we had returned from a long hard visit to new villages in the interior, wherein the President had walked among the people and talked to them and, in the evening, we sat and discussed his pet project and how enthusiastic he was to do more.

I think of the fact that an entire textile mill that had been transported from North Vietnam piece by piece was rebuilt and employment provided for many people.

I think of per capita food production having risen by 20 percent in 4 years. I think of how rice production had expanded to export totals of 150,000 tons per year.

I think of how important is "face" to the

oriental. I think of how it takes about 6 months to be trusted by the oriental. He is suspicious until you prove that you are to be trusted regardless of nationality.

I think of the recent flare-up by the Buddhists and the fact that the Chinese Communists have instructed their Buddhists: First, understand politics; second, understand labor problems; and last, "Then you may worship."

I think of the charges made against Ngo Dinh Diem that he was oppressing the Buddhists.

Then I think of the fact that the Vice President of Vietnam was a Buddhist; that 50 percent of the General Assembly were Buddhists; that 16 out of 19 South Vietnam generals are Buddhists, and that Ngo Dinh Diem had rebuilt some Buddhist pagodas with his own money.

I think of the student uprisings and of Dr. De Jaegher, who spent many years in China and was there during the Communist take-over; and of his book, "The Enemy Within," and his description of how Communist cells were recruited from the graduates of one university and were matriculated as freshmen in other schools in order to carry out propaganda and insurrection.

When I think of Ngo Dinh Diem I remember a day a few years ago in Washington, D.C., when I saw him arrive at the airport there, where he was met by the President of the United States, and afterward they rode in state together to the White House.

Then I think of a day or two afterward, when I sat in the gallery in the Senate and saw Ngo Dinh Diem receive a rising ovation from a joint session of our Congress.

I think of all these things and then I think of the propaganda against Ngo Dinh Diem ever since he came to office.

I think of a series of newspaper articles that appeared 4 or 5 years ago, about corruption in Vietnam and how congressional investigation proved the charges practically without foundation.

I think of the sniping and smearing that has been going on in many areas of our communication media, of cartoons to ridicule Ngo Dinh Diem and his family.

I think of the well-intentioned, well-known but misguided Americans who signed a petition, in the form of a paid ad in the New York Times, which castigated Ngo Dinh Diem.

I think of what Ngo Dinh Diem's feelings must have been when so-called friends deserted him when he needed them most.

I think of the glee with which the Communists from North Vietnam broadcast via radio Hanoi these damaging statements to all of southeast Asia.

I think of the way the flame was fanned against Ngo Dinh Diem and how an additional spark was all that was needed to set off the powder keg.

I think of all these things and then I think of Ngo Dinh Diem, the man; small in physical stature, determined, patriotic, anti-Communist, deeply religious, sincere, with the love of his country and its welfare an obsession.

I think of one of his brothers who was buried alive by the Communists.

I think of Ngo Dinh Diem as the strongest anti-Communist ally that we had.

I think of the statement made on November 4, 1963, by Representative CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI, Democrat, of Wisconsin—who headed a House Foreign Affairs Committee that visited Vietnam less than a month ago—that "President Diem impressed us as a dedicated nationalist; sincere, incorruptible and determined to defeat the Communist Vietcong."

I think of all these things and I wonder why a man of such proven ability was overthrown and murdered.

I think of all these things and they all add

up to a concerted effort to destroy a man who didn't always follow our advice and do the things we thought he should do.

I think of these things and then I think that Ngo Dinh Diem knew his own people and how to handle them. I think he recognized the war there better than we.

I think again as Representative ZABLOCKI does: There must have been "some encouragement" for the revolt. I think someone, somewhere, gave the nod.

I think of the trust Ngo Dinh Diem must have had in surrendering to the junta as he did, and how a duly elected president of a brave little country was betrayed and brutally murdered.

I think of these things and my heart is heavy and my ire is beyond expression.

I know I will always remember Ngo Dinh Diem; the many good and fine things that he did as well as some of the mistakes; but that the good things far outweigh the errors.

I will remember all these things; how he lived and the way he died. I hope America will never forget.

Copperhill is Tennessee

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. W. E. (BILL) BROCK

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 20, 1963

Mr. BROCK. Mr. Speaker, the State of Georgia is filing a suit before the U.S. Supreme Court making an unwarranted claim to Tennessee territory. I take this opportunity to put Tennessee on record as ready, willing, and able to maintain the right of our citizens to continue living in the finest State in the Union.

Apparently, the Governor of Georgia is trying to attract new industry to his State, and he is not unaware of the existence of our Tennessee Copper Co.—a thriving and progressive business happily located in the rich copper basin of my congressional district. Even so, the people of the disputed area are Tennesseans, and the Volunteer State has pledged to protect them from the present attempt at gerrymandering.

Tennessee was admitted to the Union in 1796 with uncertain borders with eight surrounding States. However, as early as 1817 interested parties from Tennessee and Georgia met and agreed to the present State boundary; it is somewhat south of the 35th parallel which Georgia erroneously claims as the border. I am told the legislatures of both States approved the existing borderline in 1819, thus it is difficult to understand the current distraction from the more pressing problems now facing our States and our Nation.

When the line was drawn, there was no error of surveying; there was no misjudgment—but there was an agreement to the accepted boundary. We fully expect Georgia to live up to its word, and to continue to utilize the more normal and acceptable programs for growth which have made it an outstanding example of our progressive and prosperous new south.

A7198

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — APPENDIX

November 20

Western Connecticut Site Suggested for
NASA Electronics Research Center

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. JOHN S. MONAGAN

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 20, 1963

Mr. MONAGAN. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, at my request, Dr. Hugh L. Dryden, Deputy Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, conducted a hearing at which testimony was presented in support of locating the proposed NASA Electronics Research Center in western Connecticut. In the course of this hearing, I had the privilege of introducing several prominent officials and residents of western Connecticut who offered impressive testimony of the advantages of locating the proposed center in the section of Connecticut which I represent.

I am confident that the Space Agency and the people who staff it would gain measurably from a Connecticut location for this new research center, authorized by Public Law 88-113.

With permission to extend my remarks, I wish to place in the RECORD a copy of the statement which I made at the hearing:

STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE JOHN S. MONAGAN, DEMOCRAT OF CONNECTICUT, FIFTH DISTRICT, BEFORE DR. HUGH L. DRYDEN, DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR, NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION, OF THE COMMITTEE FOR INVESTIGATION OF SITES FOR THE NASA ELECTRONICS RESEARCH CENTER, NOVEMBER 18, 1963

I appear here today to ask NASA to locate its proposed Electronics Research Center (authorized by Public Law 88-113) in western Connecticut.

I am grateful to the Agency for giving me and interested citizens and officials from my section of Connecticut the opportunity to come here today to outline the advantages of locating in our section of the State.

We appear before you today with the honest conviction that western Connecticut offers an excellent site for your new facility. In making this claim, we do not desire to appear parochial. We do not maintain that there is any magic line dividing one part of the State from the other. We agree that many other areas in the State would provide desirable locations but these locations will be described and supported by others. We, therefore, wish to make certain that the committee and the Agency have clearly in mind the undoubted advantages of the portion of the State from which we come.

We strongly believe that Connecticut and its institutions and people can contribute something to the Space Agency. We do not view this project simply as one from which Connecticut can gain employment and economic activity important though that may be. We are confident that the Space Agency and the people who staff it would gain measurably from a Connecticut location for this new research center.

I should like briefly to set forth some of the advantages of a western Connecticut location.

Waterbury, the center of western Connecticut, is located 1½ hours from New York City and 2 hours from Boston by automobile. It is within 22 miles of the great educational center at Yale University and a comparable distance from Wesleyan University

and Trinity College. A slightly larger circle of 130 miles includes Harvard, Princeton, Columbia, and Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and innumerable other important educational institutions.

In addition to the convenient location, in Connecticut, of the institutions which I have mentioned, I wish to emphasize to the committee the existence of another project which will be of vital importance to the scientific municipality. This is the formation and organization of the Associated Universities of Connecticut, a joint enterprise wherein the resources of eight of Connecticut's institutions of higher learning are being joined in a cooperative venture to provide unprecedented educational advantages for scientists and engineers in the increasingly complex industrial society of the future.

Clearly, these educational facilities come within the first requirement which Administrator James E. Webb has set forth as a criterion for the new research center.

The second requirement was the location in an area where the industrial community had allied technical interests and was research oriented. Once again, our qualifications are impressive. Connecticut ranks first in the United States in the number of industrial research laboratories per capita. There are about 360 in Connecticut and they employ about 5,700 engineers and scientists and 6,300 supporting technical personnel. Western Connecticut has 80 research laboratories with a combined technical staff of close to 1,500 research workers. Anaconda American Brass recently built a \$1.5 million research center in Waterbury and the U.S. Rubber Co. is now constructing a multi-million dollar Management Information Center in Naugatuck.

The general qualifications of western Connecticut are impressive too. Our electric and water resources are highly developed and this would be an important factor in the consideration of the new agency. We have a reservoir of highly skilled labor that is unparalleled in the country.

Our network of high speed highways provides quick and safe connection between Connecticut cities and with major metropolitan centers.

Our grammar and secondary schools are excellent and one has only to mention the names of Taft, Hotchkiss, Canterbury, and Kent to realize that our secondary schools rank in excellence with our institutions of higher learning.

Our area has a relatively low population density and thus the dispersal factor would be extremely favorable in comparison to location in a metropolitan area. This would be true both in connection with defense against enemy attack and in insulation against the interference and irritations which would come from a location in close proximity to a major population center.

One vital factor should not be missed. It is the unquestionable fact that Connecticut is a satisfying place in which to live. With its bustling cities and its cool, beautiful, trim, and well managed towns, with its cultural activities, its art galleries, its symphony orchestras, its art festivals, and its magnificent and varied scenery, Connecticut is one of the most attractive residential areas in the whole Nation. Its people may enjoy the advantages of urban and rural living without the crowding and congestion of the large city, while remaining within easy reach of the two major cities of the northeast.

I submit, therefore, that western Connecticut provides to an ample degree the educational facilities, the industrial technology, and the ideal living conditions which are required by the space agency. It is my recommendation and my earnest hope that the National Aeronautics and Space Administration consider favorably our recommendation that its new Electronics Research Center be located in one of the sites in west-

ern Connecticut which will be set forth in detail by later witnesses. At my request, material has been furnished by the Connecticut State Development Commission setting forth in detail various recommended sites in western Connecticut and outlining the outstanding qualifications of the State of Connecticut for the location of the Center. I ask that this report be made a part of the record and that the committee examine it carefully for the wealth of material and pertinent data which it contains.

I shall now proceed to call upon the various private and public officials from western Connecticut who will present various details of our case.

All of us fully appreciate that the details of site selection may very well be left to another time. We shall feel that we have done our job today, however, if we shall have left with this committee a lasting impression of the outstanding qualifications of western Connecticut for the location of the new NASA Research Center.

Rev. Francis J. Early Succumbs

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD L. ROUDEBUSH

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 20, 1963

Mr. ROUDEBUSH. Mr. Speaker, an outstanding Hoosier, Christian gentleman, and a valiant American soldier died November 7, 1963, in Indianapolis, Ind.

I refer to the Reverend Francis J. Early, pastor-founder of Holy Spirit Catholic Church and former U.S. Army chaplain.

Under unanimous consent I include the following article from the November 8, 1963, Indianapolis Star in the RECORD. It provides an accurate summation of Father Early's fine career:

The Reverend Francis J. Early, pastor-founder of Holy Spirit Catholic Church and former U.S. Army chaplain who was cited for heroism during World War II, died last night in St. Vincent's Hospital. He was 60 years old.

Father Early, who was admitted to the hospital on October 16, had undergone surgery for a circulatory ailment.

He began organizing the new Holy Spirit Parish following his discharge from the Army soon after the end of the war in 1945. This assignment was begun under Archbishop Joseph E. Ritter, later to become cardinal at St. Louis. Father Early served briefly at Little Flower Church here while organizing Holy Spirit Parish.

The first building erected under Father Early's direction for the new parish was the priests' house, completed in the spring of 1946. The living room was used for the parish chapel.

With the building of the school in 1948, the chapel was moved into that structure, one wing of which also housed the sisters who taught in the school. In 1952 a convent for the nuns was completed.

The erection of the church itself was completed in 1958. Holy Spirit Parish is one of the largest in the Indianapolis archdiocese, despite its area having been curtailed upon the opening of St. Simon's Parish in 1960.

Father Early was cited for heroism after accompanying an expedition to the site of an airplane crash on a high mountain in north Africa so that the 24 victims might get proper burial.